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her head protruded as before. This was repeated many times, she never forgetting to pound the end with a good will. A puff of smoke, blown into the cavity, finally induced her to vacate, but so small was the entrance that she actually stuck tight for about ten seconds before she could squeeze through. She eyed me a moment from the nearest tree trunk, then returned and clung to the stub only a few feet above my head. The excavation was twelve feet above the ground and the stub about twenty high. The entrance went straight in for three inches and was eighteen in depth, widening out to six at the bottom and occupying the core of the tree. It contained four fresh eggs, best described as exactly like average bluebird's in size and shape, but, of course, pure white. This was probably an incomplete set, as both Dr. P. E. Moody and myself have taken sets of six eggs in Oakland county, where the birds exhibited none of the courage of this individual.

Wayne County, Mich.

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#### ALL DAY WITH THE BIRDS AT DURMID, VA.

BY W. F. HENNINGER.

This year I had to make my "All Day with the Birds" in a new territory. Having arrived at Lynchburg, April 25th, I immediately went to work to study the bird world. For that reason I preferred staying with friends at Durmid, as the mountains are only two miles distant. In some respects the bird world is similar to that of middle southern Ohio, for the climate is practically the same. Bewick Wren and Bachmann Sparrow greeted me, together with the Prairie Warbler the very first day.

The hills are crowded with woods, both deciduous trees and pines; little streams gushing down from the hillsides; stones are abundantly sown over the shining brick-red soil, and bird-life lacks the vigor and freshness of the North.

Hawks seemed scarce and the great numbers of Turkey Vultures could not atone for this. Owls I did not see at all. Woodpeckers were present, but only in very few individuals. The Robin was quite rare, the Meadowlark was heard but

twice, the Baltimore Oriole I found at Rivermount Park only, while the Grackles were confined almost entirely to Spring Hill cemetery. It took me almost a week to find a good corner for the study of the Warblers, but here they were thick and I have never made a better study of the Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided and Parula Warblers' songs than at this place. In the intervals could be heard the low notes of a pair of Worm-eating Warblers, the lazy weird song of the Prairie Warbler, and above them all the strong chant of the Carolina Wren: while as soon as you stepped a little farther out of the forest, Catbird, Brown Thrasher and Mockingbird were trying to outdo one another.

After having made a careful survey of this territory and also of Rivermount Park, another splendid place for the birds, where they seemed to have lost all shyness, and gaudy Summer and Scarlet Tanagers, Orioles and Wood Thrushes would sit only a few feet away from you. I decided to make May 5th an All Day with the Birds, but I became ill and for three days had a severe fever. As soon as it left me, however, I decided I had to go at once, and May 8th found me at work. My previous careful study enabled me to come out of the woods at 10 a. m. with 79 species seen, then I went to the James River, but work there was a sore disappointment. No doubt our secretary, Mr. John W. Daniel, Jr., whose home is at Lynchburg, could have done far better than I did, as he no doubt would know the haunts of the birds there. Suffice it to say the James River only netted me eight new species in three hours of the hardest kind of work, but it included a species I had not yet seen here—the Warbling Vireo. Rivermount Park furnished the greatest surprise of the day—a pair of Philadelphia Vireos,—a late date for this bird as also for the Hermit Thrush, but in Lynchburg, as everywhere, the past winter had been a severe one and no doubt this kept back many a migrant.

By 5:30 p. m. I began to feel the effects of the three days of fever and was compelled to go home and remain quiet, but still I was able to add a few more, till at 9 p. m. the doleful note of the Whippoorwill gave me my 105th species. Taking into consideration my physical condition and the fact that

I worked in a new territory, may account for the smaller list, but at the same time it also added a new charm to bird study to see what could be done for an "All Day" record under such circumstances.

Lynchburg, Pa., May 8, 1905.—Weather warm, about 85°, sun bright from 6 till 12, then sky overcast with clouds, strong wind in evening. Leaving Durmid 6 a. m., two miles south through woods and hills, half way up the Candler Mountains till 10 a. m. (species seen, 79); from 11 a. m. from Durmid to 12th street depot (N. & W.) Lynchburg, new species seen, 3; car to Union depot, walking on left side of James River east four miles, returning by way of Island till 3 p. m. (new species added, 8); car to Rivermount Park, where I staid till 5:30 p. m. (new species added, 11); returning to Durmid, where I added four species, the last one at 9 p. m. Total species seen, 105; total individuals, 604.

Bewick Wren, 15; Robin, 2; Mockingbird, 5; Chipping Sparrow, 8; Catbird, 20; Brown Thrasher, 7; Meadowlark, 1; Maryland Yellow-throat, 6; Field Sparrow, 10; Yellow Warbler, 10; Yellow-breasted Chat, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Green-crested Flycatcher, 6; Mourning Dove, 2; Goldfinch, 20; Killdeer, 1; Kingbird, 5; Night-hawk, 2; Vesper Sparrow, 2; Bachmann's Sparrow, 12; Towhee, 15; Crested Flycatcher, 6; Black and White Warbler, 6; Redstart, 25; Traill Flycatcher, 2; Carolina Wren, 3; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 4; Prairie Warbler, 15; Tennessee Warbler, 2; Black-throated Green Warbler, 8; Black-poll Warbler, 9; Pine Warbler, 4; Cape May Warbler, 4; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 20; Blue-winged Warbler, 2; Worm-eating Warbler, 2; Bay-breasted Warbler, 2; Parula Warbler, 4; Nashville Warbler, 1; Golden-winged Warbler, 4; Magnolia Warbler, 1; Connecticut Warbler, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Wilson Warbler, 2; Canadian Warbler, 4; Summer Tanager, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; Grasshopper Sparrow, 2; Carolina Chickadee, 3; Cardinal, 20; Indigo Bunting, 4; Phoebe, 1; Wood Pewee, 12; American Crow, 7; Yellow-throated Vireo, 3; Red-eyed Vireo, 40; Solitary Vireo, 2; White-eyed Vireo, 1; Warbling Vireo, 4; Oven-bird, 12; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 8; House Wren, 3; Wood Thrush, 18; Flicker, 3; Louisiana Water Thrush, 2; Wilson Thrush, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Turkey Vulture, 50; Bob-white, 2; Chimney Swift, 9; Bluebird, 6; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Purple Martin, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Orchard Oriole, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, 1; Song Sparrow, 6; Bank Swallow, 2; Blue Grosbeak, 4; Least Flycatcher, 2; Rough-winged Swallow, 8; Spot-

ted Sandpiper, 1; Green Heron, 1; Yellow-legs, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Baltimore Oriole, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 1; Hermit Thrush, 2; Ruby-throated Hummer, 1; Blue Jay, 3; Barn Swallow, 1; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Cowbird, 4; Purple Grackle, 2; Whippoorwill, 2; Blackburnian Warbler, 11; Cerulean Warbler, 2; Scarlet Tanager, 10.

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## SOME FURTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR BIRD STUDY.

BY LYND S JONES.

We may keep plainly in view two main objects of "All Day" studies, such as Christmas, New Year, May, and July. The first object, as it lies in the writer's mind, is to stimulate interest in outdoor studies. The second is to determine, as far as possible, what birds inhabit the given region at the time of the study. The first object is certainly a worthy one, and the second is the beginning of the carefully prepared local list. It is the oft repeated and firm conviction of the writer that a conservative local list, whether it cover but a small area surrounding some village, or more ambitious, covers a whole county, is one of the most valuable helps for the beginner in bird study. It reduces the liability to gross mistakes in the almost universal expectation, shall I say, of the marvelous in bird life. If the local list is prepared by some person who knows what birds should be found in that locality a list of the species which have not been found up to the preparation of the list, but which should be found there may well be appended. Such a list is certain to stimulate interest in the local study. Who shall be first to add one and another of these species to the real list? These points have all along been given more emphasis than any others because it has been assumed that most of the members of The Wilson Ornithological Club have not yet attained to the degree of knowledge where special studies can profitably be undertaken. There are, however, not a few members who are capable and ready to undertake special work, and it is to such persons that I wish to speak further.

There is a great deal of work that needs to be done before we know anywhere near all about the birds, some of it out of reach of the average person who knows birds well, some of it within the reach of every person. Mention has many times